Inder to Advertisements.

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Business Notices.

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Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional goatlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a scanner that it is pleasant to the lasts, and its effects in Ling complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. He sure and get the resume. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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For regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the
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Main Uplum Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m, to 9 p. m.

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No. 760 Third-ave, near Forty-sevenilest, 10 a. m, to 8 p. m.

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Union Square, No. 92 East Fourteenthest, 10 a. m, to 8 p. m.

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New York Daily Tribune

SOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 29.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The race for the Derby stakes yesterday resulted in a dead heat between St. Gatien and Harvester. Placards threatening the Czar have appeared in Moscow. The treaty with the African International Association has been annulled by England and Portugal. —— Comte d' Haussonville is dead. —— Much damage has been done by floods in Spain, - The story that the Count of Paris was at the dinner given by Mr. Morton is denied.

Congress.-In the Senate a bill was reported conferring a pension upon all persons who served three months during the war and have honorable discharges. The Mexican Pension bill was further considered. ____ The House passed a joint resolution for printing 400,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1884. The conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bili was adopted. The House Committee on Elections decided to report in favor of Chalmers in the Chalmers-Manning contested election case, and in favor of Wise in the Massey-Wise case,

DOMESTIC .- A number of delegates to the Republican Convention arrived in Chicago. ==== Accounts with the Penn Bank were overdrawn more than \$1,200,000. Heavy defalcations are suspected. = A mail coach, contain ing three passengers, was robbed near Helena, Mont., on Tuesday, ===== Prices of pork took a sudden upward turn in Chicago yesterday. - W. V. McDanald was instantly killed by falling 100 feet upon the rocks at Niagara. Senator Henry B. Payne's private secretary thinks that Payno will be nominated for President if Tilden declines to run. - The Methodist Episcopal General Conference closed in Philadelphia. —— The Bishops of the Catholic Province of Maryland met in Baltimore. ___ A letter was received from Hiram Sibley adding \$88,000 to his former gifts to Cornell University. - The Greenbackers' National

Convention met in Indianapolis.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—No confirmation could be obtained yesterday of the report that an order for the arrest of James D. Fish had been issued. = Argument was heard regarding the writ of pro hibition against Professor Dwight, ==== The directors of the Metropolitan Opera House were re-elected with one exception. a hundred lawyers were graduated by the Columbia Law School. == There was an increased attendance at the horse show. Contradictory statements were made about the diseased cows in Blissville. - Dr. Wil-Parker's will was filed = J. Stillman lectured before the American Institute of Architects. ____ The capital of the Irving Fire Insurance Company was reported to be impaired to the extent of Gold value of the legal-tender sil ver dollar (41212 grains), 84.98 cents. Stock opened lower and continued to decline all da and closed weak.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy, followed by colder, clearing weather. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 62°. lowest, 49° ; average, 531g°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1.35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The clans are fast gathering at Chicago, and of course all sorts of speculations are flying about in regard to the outcome of the Convention. These and much other interesting related matter are set forth in our dispatches.

A great many New-Yorkers find rest and recreation at Jerome Park. All such will read with great satisfaction the programme for the spring meeting which is given on another page. The promise of a brilliant series of races was never better.

A prominent Democratic editor in Omaha has thought it necessary to explain the attitude of the recent Nebraska Democratic State Convention on the tariff issue. He says that the sentiment of the Convention was "overwhelmingly for conservative action at Chicago." Of course the phrase "conservative action" as here used means sitting on the fence and saying nothing in particular in as impressive a manner as

A question has arisen in the Board of Excise of this city growing out of the new Civil Service law. The Board made some appointments a few days ago. But it is claimed that since the appointees were not subjected to the examination provided for in the law, that therefore they are not rightfully in office. The counsel for the Board has expressed the opinion that the Civil Service rules do not apply to such

a peradventure.

When Decoration Day was established the fear was frequently expressed that the commemoration would not long survive the war, But now, twenty years after the surrender at Appomattox, it is to be generally observed with scarcely any abatement of the old patriotic feeling. The metropolis, as usual, will pay a fit tribute to the heroic dead. We print to-day some interesting particulars in relation to Friday's parade, and present entire the programme

for the evening. For a great many years the steam plough has threatened to supersede the horse plough. But when last heard from the latter still held its own in the face of the fact that the former had demonstrated its superiority for certain revived by the experiment that has just been nessed to eight ploughs and set to work. The result was of a nature to indicate that it is only a question of time when the horse must go, so far as ploughing in the great fields of the West is concerned.

Ladies who have a habit-and it is a bad one -of going about on shopping tours with their purses in their hands within convenient reach of pickpockets, will be rejoiced to hear that one of the light-fingered gentry who yielded to temptation in April last has received a severe sentence at the hands of justice. His name was lady's hand in Fifty-third-st. Yesterday he was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for seven years and six months. It is well. It for some society leader to introduce the fashion of wearing the purse or other receptacle for money in the inside of a stout pocket.

Mr. Morton's offence against French Republicanism proves to have been of the most trivial character. He introduced one of his guests to the Comte de Paris, and did not consider it necessary to insult an officer who had served on the Northern side in the Civil War and had written the best military history of that conflict. The introduction seems to be the only ground for the preposterous charge made by the Paris press that Mr. Morton has acknowledged the sovereignty of the Courte de Paris and conspired with monarchical Pretenders against the Republic. The remarks of Mr. Labouchere's journal on the fantastic pretensions of certain members of the American colony in Paris may not be unjust, but the importance of this "diplomatic incident" has evidently been grossly exaggerated.

A dispatch from Washington conveys the news that it is the general impression at the Capital that Mr. Blaine's prospects of securing the Presidential nomination have steadily im proved during the past few days. Several veteran Democratic and therefore unprejudiced political observers, who doubtless have carefully studied the political situation, are confident that he is going to succeed. The reported change in his prospects for the better is to be attributed to a change in the figuring in regard to the Southern delegates. In nearly all the tables that have heretofore been prepared, practically the entire Southern vote has been allowed to President Arthur. The feeling now is that such calculations were unwarranted, that a large number of the delegates from the Southern States prefer Mr. Blaine, and will be found voting for him. The readers of THE TRIBUNE are aware that the general tenor of our special dispatches from the South ever since the election of delegates began is in accordance with this feeling.

UNITE THE PARTY IN NEW-YORK. We take it for granted that the National Conparty in New-York. If it can clear away forever the bitter feeling that has existed between "Stalwarts" and "Half-Breeds," between Garfield Republicans and Grant or Conkling Republicans, it will do more for the permanent good of the party than can be done in any other way.

The nomination of Mr. Blaine would heal this division, and unite the Republican party, as no other nomination could. This is the deliberate conviction of those who advocate it here, and the facts which lead them to this belief ought to be carefully considered.

In the election of delegates to the Chicago Convention, elements hitherto widely separated | In other words, it legitimizes that which monogwere found co-operating heartily. Districts and counties which have been "Stalwart" by decisive majorities from the very beginning of differences in the party selected Blaine delegates with scarcely any opposition. Nor was this because the old-time leaders of opinion | body may reach it; while the latter sets the were ignored. On the contrary, it was because many of them were active and hearty in urging Mr. Blaine's nomination. Where are now the strong men who were for years Mr. Conkling's most ardent and effective supporters? Ex-Senator Platt supported the nomination of Mr. Blaine with zeal; ex-Governor Cornell and many others of note held the same position; and of the "Old Guard" of Stalwart leaders, Mr. Warren, of Buffalo, is almost the only one of the foremost rank who has zealously supported Mr. Arthur. It was not an accident that delegates favoring Mr. Blaine were elected from the district so long represented by ex-Senator Conkling. The fact that Mr. Conkling himself favors the nomination of Mr. Blaine has since become known, and General Grant is understood to prefer him next to Senator Logan. The truth is that the old bitterness of feeling has almost completely passed away, as respects Mr. Blaine, and a large proportion of the leaders and voters who composed the Stalwart army of old would to-day rather see Mr. Blaine elected than any other candidate whose name will be presented in the National Conven-

It is not necessary to say that the nomination of Mr. Blaine would be gratifying to the Garfield Republicans. The straight way to a thorough union of the party was marked out when such leaders as Collector Robertson on one side and ex-Senator Platt on the other were found working together heartily for the same nomination. Nor is it the fact that President Arthur's most influential friends would be offended by the nomination of Mr. Blaine. The truth is that they seriously doubt, in their own minds. whether it would be wise for the party to nominate the President, and while they are warmly attached to him, and feel that his conduct has deserved praise, they are not anxious to have thrown upon them the responsibility of so conducting a campaign in this State for his election as to prove that his nomination was the wesest that could have been made. Should the Convention decide otherwise, there is likely to be no bitterness on their part to prevent a loyal and hearty effort for the success of the party.

No other nomination can unite the Republican party of this State so thoroughly as that of Mr. Blaine. Any nomination must encounter some personal antagonisms. But private grudges become insignificant when the great elements appointments, but Mr. Morris of the Board evidently does not agree with him. It would be

well to have the point promptly settled beyond fused. Attempted dictation, by those who profess to carry "the independent vote" in their pockets, and threats of bolting if either Mr. Blaine or President Arthur should be selected, have done much to pave the way for hearty union of sincere and loyal Republicans. 'I am holier than thou" has become nauseating to all Republicans, whether Half-Breed or Stalwart. The charge that nine-tenths of the Republicans who prefer Mr. Blaine or Mr. Arthur are fond of vice or lacking in sense, and that the one-tenth only are patriotic and pure, has brought reaction. The designs of the free trade cabal are understood and resented. Those who have preferred strong men do not care to have them set aside for some unknown nonentity. Mr. Blaine's real greatness, and his remarkable personal popularity, help to make him a candidate upon whom all the elements and leaders in kinds of work. Interest in the subject will be the party in this State can unite, and with such union success is clearly within reach. The made in Dakota. A traction engine was har- sure way to carry New-York is to bring about that union, upon a candidate whose protective record and whose personal popularity with both help to strengthen the Republican party.

HOW TO MAKE NEW-YORK SURE. A fact worth serious consideration seems to have escaped the notice of many delegates to the Chicago Convention. New-York has been a sure Republican State in Presidential contests since the war, only when the tariff question has been sharply involved.

The anti-slavery issue, with a powerful desire to escape from Democratic free trade, gave the Michael Sullivan. He snatched a purse from a Republicans 50,090 majority in 1860. In 1864, with all the patriotic feeling which the war aroused, the State was saved by the soldier vote with a bare majority of 6,800 for Mr. would also be well if ladies would exercise a Lincoln. In 1868 General Grant lost the State little more prudence. It would be a good idea | by 10,000. But prior to 1872 there had been tariff agitation in Congress for more than a year, as there has now; free trade Democrats and some Republicans had insisted upon "reform," and some reduction of duties had been made. The free trade Democrats in large number re/used to vote for Mr. Greeley, and the Republican majority was 53,000. In 1876 the tariff issue was evaded by the cry of administrative reform : no prior agitation had brought the question home to the people; and Mr. Tilden carried the State by nearly 33,000. Bat in 1880 the threat of "a tariff for revenue only" became the main issue; the workmen in their shops and mills were thoroughly aroused about it, the Republicans gained so surprisingly in the manufacturing centres that many, even to this day, assert that fraud must in some un discovered way have swelled their vote, and the State gave General Garfield 21,000 majority. Detailed comparison of gains at the chief manu facturing centres makes the lesson still more impressive. And the same lesson is taught by Congressional elections, ever since the war New-York is a sure Republican State only when the tariff question is pressed sharply upon the attention of voters, and thousands of workingmen support the Republican party in order to save their industries from prostration.

Is there any candidate who presents this issue sharply in his own person; whose public record and whose zeal and power in the advocacy of protection for home industry would force this whose nomination by the Republican party would instantly command the confidence and enkindle the enthusiasm of friends of the protective system? If there is, he is the candidate whose nomination should make New-York a sure Republican State.

BROWN ON THE UTAH BILL, Senator Brown, of Georgia, holds that the Utah bill now pending contains unconstitutional provisions, but he has not fortified his position by attacking the morals of New-England. His assertions on that subject have been staple with the Mormons from the beginning, but they are not in the nature of sound reasons for legalizing polygamy. It may be admitted vention will desire to unite the Republican that there are many things in monogamic comaunities which are wrong. There is a consensus of opinion upon the evil of loose divorce laws, for example, and carnest efforts are being

made to remedy that evil.

Those who believe in monogamy look upon polygamy as precisely such an evasion of a moral problem as would consist in an attempt to do away with theft by abolishing the right of private property. Monogamous government cannot suppress immorality, but it makes it illegal and disgraceful, and so discourages and checks it. Polygamy pretends, on the other hand, to eliminate immorality, but it does so by virtually striking the word out of its dictionary. amy inhibits, and so it gets rid of a difficulty by sacrificing the moral sense of its votaries. The difference between Mormonism and Americanism is, substantially, that the former debases the moral standard so low that everymoral standard so high that the evildoers are outlawed. This is a vital difference, for it signifies that the first system is degrading and the second elevating. Mormonism tends to drag all down to the level of polygamy. Americanism tends to lift all up to the level of an ideal monogamy.

For these reasons the attack of Senator Brown upon New-England was irrelevant and futile, and had no real bearing upon the question at issue. Polygamy can never be defended in that way, and neither can monogamy be made to appear a failure by showing that all the world has not yet been educated up to the moral level which it marks and occupies.

THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING, It is said that since the Roosevelt Committee made its report the gambling-houses have been reopened and are running as if nothing had happened. The difficulty of suppressing gambling has often led to suspicious concerning police fidelity, and during the Roosevelt inquiry some suggestive testimony on that head was brought out. But it does not seem to be sufficiently realized that to explain the persistency of the gambling establishments two things have to be assumed: first, a class of professional gamblers; second, a large class of habitual players at gambling games. In other words, it must be understood that the gamblers' real strength lies in the fact that they supply a well-defined want; and it is the existence of this want, that is to say the existence of a widespread taste for gambling, that renders it so hard to suppress the practice, and that makes it worth the while of the gamblers to break the law, to purchase immunity by bribes, to go to great and constant expense in many ways. There is, in short, a public which supports gambling, and it is this public which must be reached before it can be possible to do more than drive the professional gamblers into concealment for a time.

But how is this gambling public to be reached? The object of course must be to conquer the passion for gambling, and how can such a conquest be hoped for while gambling of a far more extensive and dangerous character is recognized by society as a perfectly legitimate occupation? It is impossible for the community that indorses Wall Street methods to take a firm or consistent stand against the petty

ing upon the evils of gambling in any form-Every one sees that the attempt to draw a distinction between the two kinds of gambling is really frivolous and futile; that it is straining out the gnat and swallowing the camel. The obvious fact is that the man who deals in "futures" on the "Street" is just as much a gambler as the man who "coppers the ace" at fare, and it makes no moral difference whether dollars or millions are concerned. Wall Street is, moreover, a great national school of gambling, and its influence in cultivating the passion for what is euphemistically called speculation" is a thousand fold greater than that of all the so-called gambling games in the

Now if it is a good thing that men should so employ their faculties and means, if it is a legitimate business to deal in fictitious values, if the kind of course which fills the journals with defalcations, frauds, thefts, embezzlements, bankruptcies and suicides is one which ought to be encouraged and approved, then there can certainly be no particular harm in a little faro, or draw-poker, or seven-up, and it is a mere affectation to interfere with these amusements. To stop the latter and applaud the former is, moreover, preposterous. Wall Street gambling does more mischief in one month than the other forms of gambling do in ten years. The other forms are little more than annexes to it. Speculators in the daytime are gamblers at night, quite naturally, and the one form leads to the other almost as a matter of course.

But because this is so we cannot make fish of one and flesh of the other. Gambling is gambling, whether it be done at the Stock Exchange, on the curbstone, or over a green cloth; and the world realizes this, no matter what futile attempts may be made to put the things into different categories. It may be that the common passion for gambling in some form is successfully. But certainly no useful preparation can be made for reformatory movements by ignoring the actual state of the case, and mmoral and against public policy, another and infinitely more harmful form is a praiseworthy and meritorious pursuit. The public are not deceived by such subterfuges, and such subterfuges only weaken their moral sensibility and give them a contempt for reform doctrines.

A BAD BILL. Senator Vest has reported favorably from the Committee on Territories a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission by the President to run and mark the boundary line between a portion of the Indian Territory and the State of Texas, in connection with a similar commission to be appointed by the State of Texas. This bill is part of a scheme already commented on by many years, and which has for its object the spoliation of Indian lands. The State of Texas issued more land scrip than it could redeem, and it now seeks to rob the Indians of a part of their territory in order to satisfy the demands of its own claimants. There is no shadow of justice or equity in the pretence that the State has any title to the land which it is sought to cut off from Indian Territory. On the contrary, question upon the attention of voters, and the title of the Indians to this land is indisputable, going back beyond the erection of Texas into a member of the Union. A more atterly unjust and baseless claim has seldom been brought before Congress, and it cannot be allowed without flagrant and shameful violation of treaty rights and complete stultification of the Government of the United States.

It is indeed perfectly apparent that so audacious a land-grabbing plot would never have been conceived but for the fact that the intended victims are Indians, and therefore deprived of American citizens. No doubt it has been calculated that political pressure could be brought terior Department, however, has come to the defence of the Indians, and has repeatedly demonstrated the injustice of the scheme; and until now Congress has not yielded to the importunities of the land-grabbers. It is to be hoped that the favorable report made on this bill will not be allowed to secure its passage, however. It is a thoroughly bad and improper measure, and Congress cannot afford to make the country responsible for so disgraceful an act of dishonesty, and so wanton a breach of faith, as it is intended to bring about.

SPRING PLANTING IN THE PARKS. If any inquiring citizen would like to see the burial place of some of the money appropriated for the parks, he has only to step into Union Square and look about him. The Commissioners saw fit to dispense with a superintendent of planting, and there is now an opportunity to learn how planting is done without intelligent superintendence. Bare poles big enough for clothes-line supports, but so crooked that no householder would tolerate them in his back a sunny opening on the turf. Maples and elms and other spreading trees which need fifty feet at least for their development are bunched together in some places with a scant space of from six to ten feet between them. Fortunately the great bulk of these mutilated specimens will die, so that it can be said for this planting tikt it will not be so permanent and irreparable a defacement of the parks as the average improvements of the Commissioners turn out to

No doubt the same skilful hand which planted the trees massed the shrubbery about the retreat on the east side of City Hall Park. This so-called screen being some eighteen inches high does not hide much, but there may be a screen there in ten or a dozen years if the plants chance to live. Were these shrubs grown in the celebrated Park nurseries? and did the dishevelled and moribund bedding plants in the smaller parks originate in the same place? If the inquiring citizen will compare these puny specimens with the bedding in Trinity Churchvard or Gramercy Park he will learn the difference between the work now done by the city's gardeners and that accomplished by private corporations.

The ignorance and inefficiency displayed in matters small and great are enough to encourage the hope that something will be gained if the Governor should sign the Park bill now before him. The bill does not give all the people asked for, but it puts an end to the present Board, and any change must be for the better. As it is, there is nothing safe. Serious changes in the design of Central Park are meditated. New entrances, new roads, drained lakes, monuments of vulgarity at conspicuous points-all these are threatened, and the jobs are to be let out to tinkers and journeymen. Just what is to be done no one can discover until the devastation begins. A bill which abolishes the existing Board has one redeeming feature at all events.

The case of Carpenter, who killed his wife on the street in this city the other day, appears to be one in which a hideous crime could have been prevented by the exercise of a little common sense.

ment for stabbing another woman whom he mistook for his wife. The wife herself expected that he would attack her as soon as he was free, and applied to the police for protection. She was told, however, that nothing could be done unless the man committed some overt act of violence, and the result was that he was permitted to stab her to death before the police interfered. Had he been arrested on his wife's complaint, as he ought to have been, the murderous knife would have been found upon him, and would have justified his detention. There was ample ground in his past career for suspecting him of homicidal intentions, and no harm could possibly have resulted from taking the precautions which were suggested. Those who refused to arrest the man when such a step would have been of some use can hardly feel comfortable now.

Butler chooses to be an unsuccessful free-trade candidate for President, rather than an unprotected manufacturer of bunting. Such self-abnegation is

The Bishops in the House of Lords have done themselves credit by making a gallant though ineffectual stand on behalf of the bill to prevent pigeon shooting matches. The Archbishop of Canterbury made a strong speech on the bill, in which he dwelt upon the fact that in pigeon matches a great number of birds have to be cruelly mutilated to make them fly in a particular direction. The appeals of the Bishops in the name of humanity had no influence with the sport-loving Peers, however, and they threw out the bill by a majority of thirty. This bill is getting to be as regularly recurrent as the one for the marriage of a deceased wife's sister, and it wins strength slowly every time it is brought up. It is somewhat curious that a Parliament which has already prohibited vivisection in the alleged interest of science -that is to say, in the teeth of the strongest affirmative argument that can be produced for the practice-should refuse to prohibit vivisection when practiced for mere idle amusement; that is to say, under conditions which make a rational defence of it impossible. The love of sport in this case is as yet too strong and prevalent to be attacked | plainly stronger than humanity or the regard for consistency,

It is said that when the recent panic in Wall Street occurred, and there was a great deal of pretending that while one form of gambling is | what Mr. Wenmick would have called "portable property" being carried to and from the banks and brokers' offices, the police undertook to keep the professional thieves out of the neighborhood. And yet, to the casual observer, the "Streat " appeared as full as ever.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

A BRILLIANT RACING SEASON.

D. D. Withers, of the Monmouth Park Association. - I am onfident that the racing season will be a very brillant one. At Monmouth Park we have been making ex tensive improvements. The entire track has been widene and newly graded. Some idea of the work can be g from the fact that we used more than fifty-five thousan cubic yards of earth. We have also added ten acres of land to the park, beside the plot purchased from F. S. Chanfran. New stables have been built, and we can pr THE TRIBUNE, which has been agitated for vide for more than two hundred more horses than we had association about \$50,000. The purses, added money to stakes, etc., for the regular racing days of the coming on amount to about \$115,000. The season at Jerome Park will also be a good one. The stables there are a

GROWTH OF A GREAT THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL. The Rev. Dr. George L. Prentos, Union Theological Semi uary,—My first sermousin New-York when I came here to live more than a third of a century ago was in behalf of Union Theological Seminary. It was, I think a plea for funds for the salaries of the professors. Shortly after that the seminary had its first endowment. Ther \$100,000 was thought a sufficient sum to maintain it; now things have changed and it has a property valued at \$3,000,000, and as good accommodations in our new buildings as any university in the country.

STANDARD TIME AND NEW DIVISIONS. Edward P. Benediet, Sandard Time. The standard time system works to perfection and we are delighted with it. Indeed, we have yet to meet any one who is no The twenty-four hour idea seems to have played out had a rubber stamp made, when the standard was intro duced, and were kept busy stamping the numeral the means of protection and redress open to from thirteen to twenty-four on the dials of ordinary watches, but the demand suddenly cessed and now we marking the twenty-four consecutive hours, because they to bear upon Congress on behalf of Texas, and are not wanted. It would be easy enough to do, for the that, as the Indians had no counter-influence to | watch would ran just as fast as it does now, only it would appeal to, the job might be managed. The In- require the addition of an extra wheel to make the hour change is to be made in marking the time it should be to divide the days, hours and minutes into hundredths Under the present system it is no easy matter to compute

> NO INTERNATIONAL RIPLE MATCH THIS YEAR Colonel John Ward, secretary of the National Rifle As sociation .- It is not our fault that we shall have no fate national ride match this year. We were willing to ur dertake the responsibility of getting together and traing another rifle team, but our British opponents seemed to think the undertaking would be too much for the But next year there will be a match, and we hope by that own against the foreigners. In the interval our men will he able to pick up on long-distance shooting, at which th representatives of the British volunteers have beaten us tofore. The season at Creedmoor has opened well and promises to be fairly success'ul. We don't get a much public support and recognition as we deserve, i view of the National importance of the work we have in hand, but we make the most of what we get and hope fo better days.

NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAYS.

J. O. Arnold, narrow-gauge ratirond builder, Colubus, Ohio,-Narrow-gauge rallroads have proved a fallure in many of the Western States, because the yard, are stuck thickly about wherever there is standard gauge has become so firmly established in this country. I suppose the narrow gauge will gradually disappear in the same manner as the broad six-feet gauge ias, or as the broad gauge, so generally in use throng out the South a few years ago, is disappearing. The standard gauge is an accident, which has been favore by circumstances. But the narrow gauge bas espec advantages in mountainous districts, such as that which the Deaver and Rio Grande traverses, which will always maintain it there. The comparative cheapness with which a narrow gauge road may be built and maintained for local travel has caused the construction of miles of railway that would otherwise never have been built. It has been an important agent in opening the faterior of Ohio, In diana and Illinois, and many of the lines have since been changed to the standard gauge. The Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis system of more than 500 miles is now about to go through this change to accommodate through business, but this line would not have been in existence now but for the narrow-gauge.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Brooke Hereford will preach the annusermon at the Convention of Congregationalist Ministers of Massachusetts this morning in the Park Street Church.

of Woburn, and persons bearing the Carter name in general, will have a rounion at Woburn, Mass., on June 11. Of all the presents received by Bismarck on his recen birthday anniversary, that which surprised and pleased at was from his wife-a beautiful cavalry sabre in

Descendants of the Rev. Thomas Carter, first minister

Mr. Robert Graham is conducting a temperance cam paign in Ohio, being at present in Zanesville. Sunday e will spend at Dayton and the Soldiers' Home, and ouesday he will address the annual Episcopal convention

The Rev. Dr. John Hall recently received a gift which he prizes highly. Some months ago, in the course of a sermen he described a piece of Western prairie. Mr. Bierstadt, the artist, one of his regular hearers, was present, and taking the preacher's idea made afterward a pretty puinting, which he sent with a note, savingthat as Dr. Hall was the author of the picture he ought to be the

The late Chief of Police and Censor of Cologne, Herr Dollschall, held that position in 1842, when the Rheinische Zeilung printed the announcement that the translation of Dante's " Divine Comedy " by Philalete (King John of Saxony) would soon be publishhed. The saplent Censor drew his blue pencil across the paragraph and wrote in the margin, "Things divine ought not to be made the subject of a comedy."

"Labor!" says "Oulda: I do not labor when I write. If I did I should throw away my pen forthwith. Writing is a pleasure to me." The correspondent who reports these remarks in The Chicago Inter-Ocean, adds that Miss

"Oulda ", appeared. Finally the chagrined hostess and her disappointed friends sat down at table. At this moment the apparently belated "Oulda" hurried into the dining-room. It was not until several days afterward that the rest of the party learned that she had been the first to arrive, and, having seated herself behind the drawing-room door, had quietly listened to her merciless (dissection by the ladies with whom she had come to break bread.

Washington, May 28 .- The President will leave Washington to-morrow afternoon for New-York. Secretary Folger will start for New-York to-morrow morning.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Peelle, whose seat in Congress young Mr. English has been enabled to steal, has been advised by some of his friends to allow himself to be brought forward as a candidate for the Governorship of Indiana. But Mr. Peelle positively declares that he will not under any cir-cumstances enter the Gubernatorial contest. His desire is, by a re-election to Congress, to prove to the Englishes and to the country that his district does not con-tain a majority of scoundrels.

The prophetic eye of The Boston Journal thinks it foresees both Mr. Blaine and President Arthur stranded with about 325 votes aplece after a few ballots at Chicago, and Gresham, Lincoln or Hawley prancing of with the nomination. Perhaps, but the prevailing sentiment in the party seems to be that this is not a good year for "dark horses."

Mr. Watterson remarks that there is a disposition in both parties to send the Southern States to the rear until after the conventions. The Republicans, he says, maintain that the States which will not help to elect the candidate ought not to expect to nominate him; while some Northern Democratic leaders insist that there will be a solid South for their candidate, whoever he may be, and therefore the preference of doubtful Northern States ought to dictate the nomination.

The New-Haven Palladium thinks that, though General Hawley's name has not been obtrusively mentioned, no sincere Republican could feel aggrieved, and few it any would be surprised, if, by virtue of his eminent fit-ness for the position, the nomination should finally come to Connecticut."

The completest failure of the season in politics, renarks The Chicago Tribune, is "our own Colonel W. R. marks The Chicago Frionae, is Morrison. He was courageous at the wrong time, and he was panicky at the wrong time. He has never ones blundered into the right direction at the right time."

In a recent interview with a correspondent of The Philadelphia Times, Dr. W. T. Smith, of Springfield, O., . college mate of Mr. Blaine's at Washington College, Penn., made certain disparaging statements respecting Mr. Blaine's scholarship and attainments while a member of that institution. In order to make the inferiority more striking, Dr. Smith contrasted with it the brilliant qualities and easy supremacy of Mr. Blaine's classmate, Nicholas Watterman. THE TRIBUNE has received a letter from Mr. E. B. Neely, one of Mr. Blaine's classnates, now Superintendent of Public Schools at St. Joseph, Mo., who, without desiring to lay much stress on Joseph, Mo., who, without desiring to lay much stress on the performances of a college boy, nor to underrate Dr. smith's present estimate of Mr. Blaine's abilities, thinks that the record may as well be kept straight. He accordingly sends a copy of the commencement programme of Washington College, of September, 29, 1847, from which it appears that instead of neither seeking nor receiving honors, James G. Blaine pronounced the English salutatory and oration, an honor awarded for distinguished scholarship. Singularly enough, moreo'er, it appears by the complete list of the class at the head of the programme and from Mr. Neely's positive assertion, that the utilizant and versatile leader of the class, Nicholas Watterman, was not a member of the class at all.

If General Gresham hopes for something higher than a place in the Cabinet, he at least preserves a becoming reffectivence. An enthusiastic friend rushed up to him the other evening in a Washington hotel, and said: "Generai, f hope you will win at Chleago. I have promised my wife a new dress if you are nominated." "I hope, for her sake, that she won't have to wait for it until I am nominated," replied Mr. Gresham drlly.

It is understood that Mr. William H. English reached nome from his paternal campaign in Washington in the worst possible temper, and lost no time in threatening to bring libel suits against the newspapers which have pub-lished what he is pleased to call hes about his recent per-formance. It will be a pleasant surprise to the country to learn that Mr. English is still capable of wincing un-der the lash of public opicion.

Mr. W. A. Pledger, a colored man, the publisher of a Republican newspaper at Atlanta, Ga., and a delegatet-large to the National Convention, believes that the icetoral vote of Ferida will be east for the Republican andidate, and that there is a fair chance of Republican access in North Carolina.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is said that El Mahdi's name is prenounced as if it were spelled Moody, which leads the alleged funny man of a London paper to suggest that Mr. Gladstone's name be pronounced Sankey. It is such jokes as this that make American wit seem picturesquely lurid.

Ferdinand Ward is taking so much time in preparing that statement that we are beginning to suspect he is writing an answer to "The Bread Winners."—[Philadel-

There is one cattle ranch in Texas which contains 25,000 acras more than the entire State of Rhode Island onto ns in territory.

The fruit liar has broken out in a new place. He naw cromises the American public all the strawberries and urned into cider and applejack .- Philadelphia Times.

General Jubal Early does not believe in asking Northern people for contributions for the proposed Confederate Soldiers' Home. He says he would like to come up here and extort contributions by force as a sort of reprisal. Well, let him come It wouldn't be much worse than to extort contributions for a lottery concern.

The Boston Post, the ablest Democratic journal in Newhalf boton rost, the above remocratic journal in New-minand, has been giving a large assortment of reasons why James 6. Biaine should not be made the Republican candidate for President. The substance of all such reasons, when offered by Democrats, is: Because he would be elected.—[Philadelphia Press.

"Mr. Tilden's health" is the subject of many leaders in Democratic papers at the present time; but there is a strange indifference manifested in regard to the health of the Democratic party.

England's idea of building a railroad upon which to rush to Gordon's rescue, will probably be abandoned as for expeditious. She will likely adopt the more dilatory plan of digging a tunnel.—Cincinnati Times—tar. It is said that Ocean Greve will be much improved during the coming summer. All the incentives to plety will

An feeberg nine miles in length was seen a few days ago off the coast of Newfoundland. It is not known as yet whether or not it is an Edmunds boom.—[Boston Post, The indications are that the wheat crop throughout the

ountry will approximate that of 1882. It is cumored about that William H. English would rather lose a dollar and a half than have his following in the Peelle contest investigated.—(Troy Telegram. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Thompson, a Methodist clergyman of North Adams, Mass., said last Sunday evening that

President Buchanan was "a sleeping old personification of sturidity whom God would never have made President of the United States unless the day of His wrath had come." Dr. Thompson's language seems to imply that President Euchanan is alive and running for office. The Democrats do not seem to have anything to do but a nominate Triden, with a hope that he may telegraph

to nominate Tilden, with a hope that he may telegraph his resignation. There never before was such a case of imbecility.—[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

Professor Whitsitt, of Louisville, Ky., thinks that the perican Government has delivered a menace to the Baptist and all other Protestant missions in Rome. He says that "our country has found itself harnessed to the car of the Bishop of Rome." Professor Whitsitt apparently wants to kick over the traces.

Like the comfort-seeking man who pointed to a printed petition and said: "Lord, them's my sentiments," as he hastily jumped into bed on a cold night without stopping to pray, the President has seemed entirely willing to go on with his dinners and his general harmoniousness, pointing to his messages for a statement of his souti-

Captain R. W. Anderson, the nonogenarian, who is walking from Sumter, S. C., to Beston, has got as far as

Wall Street speculation having been knocked sky-high y recent events, the strawberry festival new comes with to capture the nation's pocketbook.—¡Baltimore contents.

The Two Republies, a paper published in the City of Mexico, recently contained the following item: "The Mexican papers in this city have found a fruitful source for the display of paragraphic wit in treating of the American visitors who first 'pity then embrace' the pulque jug."

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says that Professor Swing, last Sunday, handled the promoters of Sunday racing with un-gloved hands. Professor Swing is a brave man. Some of the promoters of racing should only be handled with boxing-gloves.

In accordance with a by-law the Aldermen of Milwaukee are obliged to wear a little gold star as a badge of ofnce. The present Aldermen don't like the thing, and many of them wear it on their suspenders.

Carl Schurz says that if Mr. Blaine is nominated he will stump the State of Ohio against him. At \$250 a stump. -[Chicago Times. The Chicago Pimes announces that the bottom is knocked out of the Cour d'Aleno mines. Well, it wasn't much of

a bottom any how. Messrs Gilmore and Cappa are to furnish the music at the Southern Exposition, which opens at Louisville on

August 16.